

Purdue University

Purdue e-Pubs

Historical Documents of the Purdue
Cooperative Extension Service

Department of Agricultural Communication

6-1-1970

Keep DHI Records Updated and Complete

S. M. Gregory

Follow this and additional works at: <https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/agext>

Gregory, S. M., "Keep DHI Records Updated and Complete" (1970). *Historical Documents of the Purdue Cooperative Extension Service*. Paper 514.
<https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/agext/514>

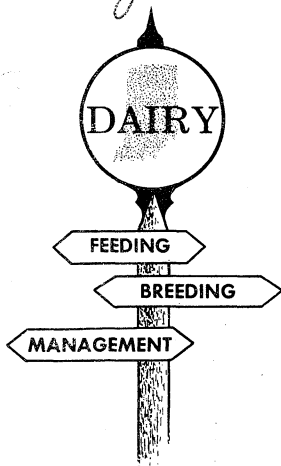
For current publications, please contact the Education Store: <https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/>

This document is provided for historical reference purposes only and should not be considered to be a practical reference or to contain information reflective of current understanding. For additional information, please contact the Department of Agricultural Communication at Purdue University, College of Agriculture: <http://www.ag.purdue.edu/agcomm>

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.

admin
Mgt: yes

DH-118
June 1970



Keep DHI Records Updated and Complete

S. M. Gregory, Extension Dairyman

KNOW, DON'T GUESS, THE TRUE PARENTAGE OF YOUR ANIMALS

Official DHI records require permanent identification of the offspring of cows on test. Barn sheets, used by supervisors to report test day data, provide space for listing the herd owners, identification of calves born to cows (grade or registered) reported with calving dates.

DHI cooperators will receive a calf page as a part of their DHI records. Data printed will include calf identification insignia, sire, dam and date of birth. This information is needed for cows entering herds on test with official DHI records.

Recommended methods for identifying calves are ear-tags, earbadge, tattoo, neck chains with numbered tags, freeze brands, photographs, and ink sketches of color marking the outline for broken colored breeds.

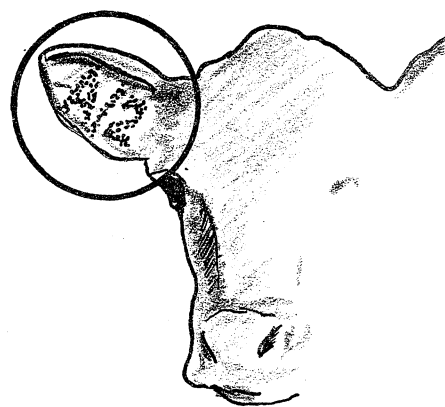
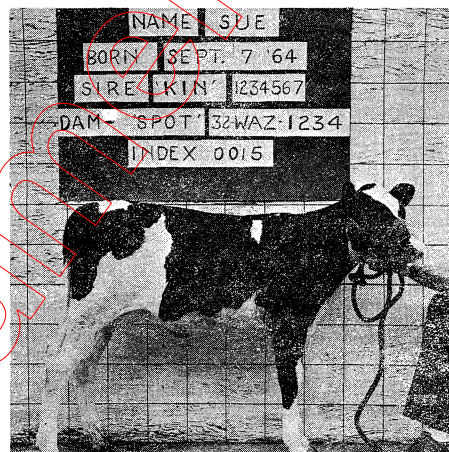
Registered cattle breeders are required to maintain calf identification records. Now breeders of grade cattle (cows without a certificate of registry) as well as registered breeders will have the same type calf records as a part of their DHI records.

Sire Summaries are built with production data from DHI records. When all daughters in DHI herds are reported with actual production records, this information will more accurately indicate a sire's potential for his genetic contribution in the world's dairy herd.

Select an identification method for identifying calves in your herd. Know from permanent records the ancestry of cows in your herd. **DON'T GUESS!** Share your results from a sire's daughters with other dairymen. They will help you, too.

Characteristics of an identification system:

1. Permanent, economical and simple to apply
2. Clearly visible in the milk parlor and in the pasture (from 30-50 ft.)
3. Clearly understood by all the persons who work with the cattle



Dairy Section • Animal Sciences Department

Cooperative Extension Service, PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette, Indiana

Historic Document